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Participatory Climate Vulnerability Assessment

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**Climate Change and Impact Assessment
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USAID is...

- The lead federal agency for foreign assistance and humanitarian aid in the developing world
- An independent agency under the general policy guidance of the US Secretary of State
- Operating in 100 countries with over 75 field offices
- \$ billions invested annually in health, food security, natural resources, water, disaster management, etc.
- \$123 million for climate change adaptation in 2010



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Environmental Impact at USAID: “Reg 216”

- 22 CFR 216.1(b), Environmental Policy, states that in addition to identifying impacts from USAID actions, it is USAID policy to:
 - (4) Define environmental limiting factors that constrain development and identify and carry out activities that assist in restoring the renewable resource base on which sustained development depends.
- Climate change represents a potentially significant constraining factor that needs to be considered in project design, long term sustainability, and impact assessment



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Climate Change and Sustainability

Environmental Impact Assessment

- Identify Baseline Conditions
- Assess Impact Of Project On Baseline Conditions
- Redesign Needed To Protect Environment?

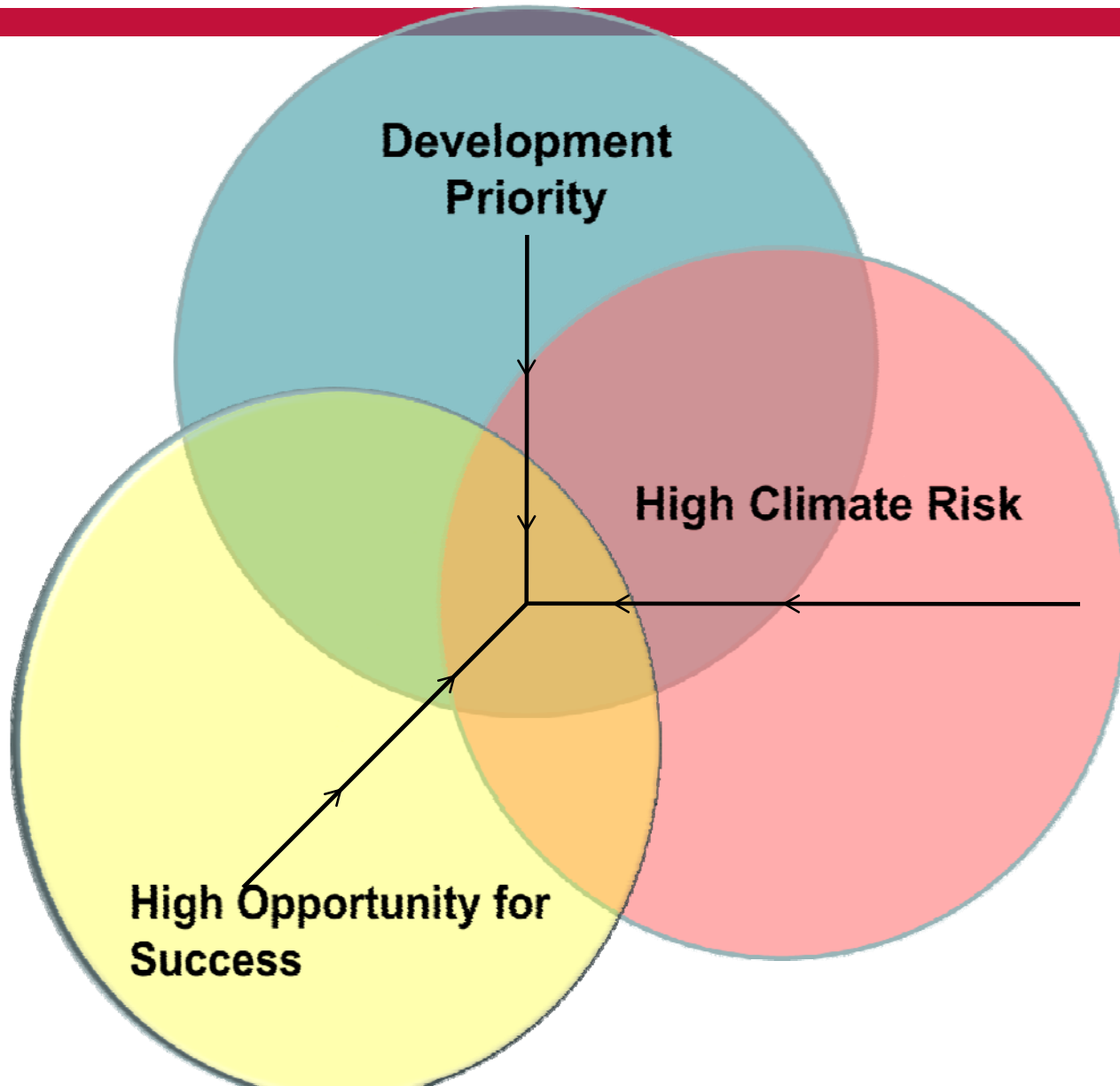
Climate Assessment (limiting factors)

- Is Baseline Changing?
- Assess Environmental and Climate Change Impacts on Project Performance
- Could Redesign Yield Better Development Results?



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Making the Most of Adaptation Investment





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Addressing Climate Stress in Development Programs

Economic drivers / Development objectives:

Tourism, Agriculture, Manufacturing

Inputs or essential conditions:

Fresh water, energy, transport systems, labor, safety, governance, policy, financing, public awareness

Stresses (climate, non-climate):

Changes in rainfall, temperature, SLR, corruption, pollution



Program design



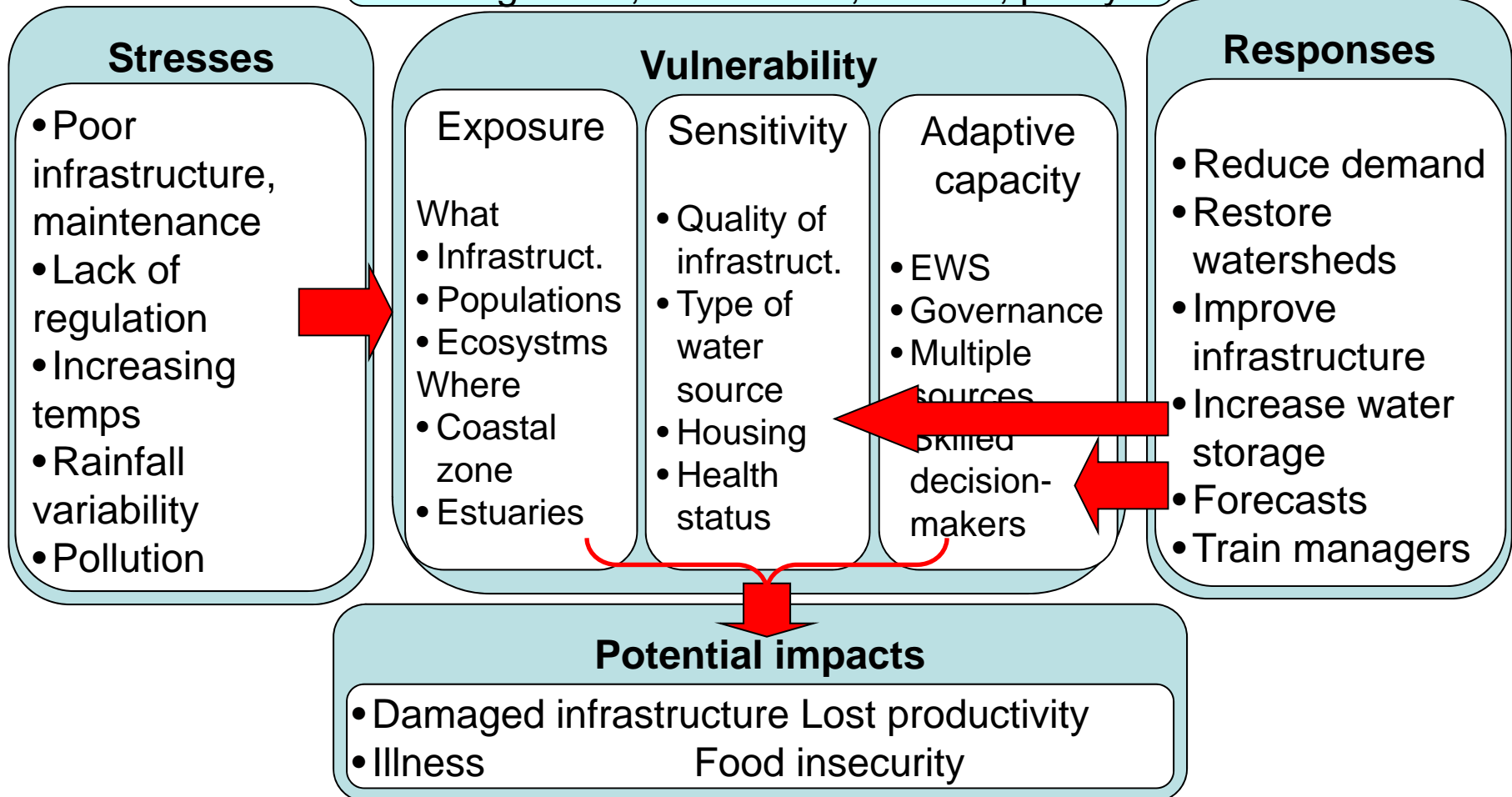
Resilience improved



Analysis: from Objective to Response

Objective: Health, productivity, food

Inputs: Infrastructure, water, ecosystems, management, information, climate, policy





What Is Vulnerability?

• **Vulnerability:** f (exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity)



• **Exposure:** Is an asset out in the elements?

- Flooding, drought, erosion, sedimentation
- Agriculture is exposed, highly dependent on weather/climate

• **Sensitivity:** Does exposure matter?

- Are crops suitable to a range of temperatures and precipitation profiles?

• **Adaptive Capacity:** Can you respond to the impact to reduce the vulnerability

- Ag sensitivity can be reduced with irrigation, drainage, crop selection
- Crop and economic diversification can reduce damages
- Insurance spreads risk





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Climate Change Programming

- Strengthening enabling environment including coastal development policy, legislations and regulations
- Improved capacity for climate science including climate monitoring network
- Interventions to increase resilience including
 - Freshwater Management (harvesting, recharge, run-off, domestic usage)
 - Addressing data gaps for decision making
- Improve awareness and build national capacities to climate change
 - Workshops; schools; print and electronic media
 - Training of public and private stakeholders



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Structuring Participatory Planning Assessment

Engaging stakeholders in planning framework resulted in:

- Coordinated, cross-cutting activities
- Adaptation supports development priorities
- Prioritization of needs
- Ownership of program





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Thank you

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www.usaid.gov/climate

www.Climate1stop.org